



National Civil Service League

Hold for Release
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Information: Ada R. Kimsey
Assistant Director

NEWS

League Picks Top Ten

An astronaut, a housing economist, an agricultural researcher, a diplomat, a communications lawyer--these are among the ten outstanding federal government employees whom the National Civil Service League named today for honor. They will receive the League's 1970 Career Service Award--sometimes called the "Nobel prize in government"--when the League holds its 16th yearly awards banquet on May 8 at the Washington Hilton.

Announcing the Awardees in a reception today at the Federal City Club, NCSL President Mortimer M. Caplin commented on the great variety of occupations represented by these government career Award Winners. Mr. Caplin noted that--in pursuing their varied careers--"these winners have contributed in many important ways to improving the quality of our national and international life." "These people," he said, "have walked on the moon, developed fairer housing programs, modernized our tax collecting system, devised ways to deliver the mail quickly and cheaper, all as a part of performing their duty as career employees of the United States government".

The ten 1970 Award Winners are:

Vernon D. Acree, Assistant Commissioner (Inspection), Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury for his distinguished service and for the development of the IRS internal security operations; Dr. Beatrice Aitchison, Director, Transportation Economics Branch, Post Office Department, for her accomplishments in gaining economic transportation of the mail;

Neil A. Armstrong, Astronaut, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for his pioneering in space;

Ned D. Bayley, Director of Science and Education, Department of Agriculture, for his expertise in administering a research program and bringing its results to the people;

Henry Geller, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission, for his work in many areas of national communications policy, among them, regulations for community antenna television and the development of a policy for the use of communications satellites;

Philip C. Habib, Member and Senior Advisor, Paris Peace Talks, Department of State, for his lifelong work in international relations, particularly for his work in Saigon and now in Paris;

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Assistant Director
ADA R. KIMSEY

NCSL
League Picks Top Ten

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Lawrence R. Houston, General Counsel, Central Intelligence Agency, for his design of CIA's legal structure and his expertise in intelligence law;

Henry L. Newman, Regional Director, Southwest Region, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Ft. Worth), for his high efforts to advance aviation safety and growth and his ability to interpret these issues to the community;

William J. Page, Director of Field Coordination, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for his extraordinary ability to administer many programs involving many levels and jurisdictions of government--most recently seen in his work as Regional Director of HEW in Atlanta;

William B. Ross, Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Analysis & Program Evaluation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, for his major role in shaping new directions within the area of housing and related programs.

At the Awards Program, each winner will receive \$1,000, an inscribed gold watch and a plaque of honor.

Since 1955 the National Civil Service League has yearly paid honor to ten top federal career employees. The program's purpose is not only to honor these employees but to:

- *encourage others in government to pursue excellence
- *promote public appreciation of quality in government
- *stimulate able young people to choose careers in government

Many of the more than 1,000 expected at the May 8 banquet at the Washington Hilton will be from the ranks of the 150 former Awardees. Also expected are community business and professional leaders and high government officials.

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Civil Service League to Honor 10 For Merit as Federal Executives

Ten Federal executives, all but one employed in the Washington area, have been chosen to receive the National Civil Service League's 1969 Career Service Awards.

Each will receive \$1000, an inscribed gold watch and a citation at the League's 15th annual Career Service Awards Banquet and Dance on June 13 at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Picked from a long list of nominees by a special selection committee and the League's Board of Directors, the winners all are career employees, each with more than 20 years of Federal service. They are:

Edward J. Bloch, deputy general manager of the At-

omic Energy Commission; John K. Carlock, fiscal assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury; Millard Cass, Deputy Under Secretary of Labor; Dr. Kurt H. Debus, director of the John F. Kennedy Space Center; Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State-designate.

Also, Raymond A. Ioanes, administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture; Irving J. Lewis, deputy administrator of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Joseph J. Liebling, director of the Army's Defense Agency, Department of Defense; George S. Moore, associate

administrator for operations, Federal Aviation Administration, and Lawrence K. White, executive director-comptroller of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mortimer M. Caplin, president of the League, announced the awards, which are given "to promote excellence in government service, recognize exceptional achievement and to encourage the best young minds in America to consider national service as a career."

The League, organized in 1881, is a nonpartisan, non-profit citizen group which conducts a variety of programs to improve government personnel and management systems.

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The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, April 30, 1969

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10 Cited for Career Service

Ten Federal executives with long and distinguished achievement records have been named to receive the 1969 Career Service Awards of the National Civil Service League, Mortimer M. Caplin, league president, announced today.

Chosen from a long list of nominees by a special selection committee and the League Board of Directors, the 10 recipients represent "a combined total of almost 200 years of selfless and dedicated service to the American people," Mr. Caplin said.

"We feel that their records offer a stirring example to youth, while their achievements fulfill the intent and the promise of the civil service system."

JUNE 13 FETE

The 10 will each receive \$1,000, an inscribed gold watch and a citation at the league's 15th Annual Career Service Awards Banquet and Dance Friday, June 13 at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

They are: Edward J. Bloch,

deputy general manager, Atomic Energy Commission; John K. Carlock, fiscal assistant secretary of the treasury, Department of the Treasury; Millard Cass, deputy under secretary of labor, Department of Labor; Dr. Kurt H. Debus, director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state (designate), Department of State; Raymond A. Ioanes, administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture; Irving J. Lewis, deputy administrator, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Joseph J. Liebling, director for security policy, Department of Defense; George S. Moore, associate administrator for operations, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, and Lawrence K. White, executive director-comptroller, Civil Service Commission.

The award recipients have



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each served more than 20 years with the Federal government.

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thru the Federal service to top leadership positions.

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Mr. Bloch

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Dr. Debus



These are the National Civil Service League's 1969 career winners.

10 U.S. Career Officials Win Awards

Ten federal career officials have been selected by the National Civil Service League as winners of its 1969 awards for outstanding service.

The 10 will each receive \$1,000, an inscribed gold watch and a citation at the nonpartisan group's 15th annual career service awards banquet and dance Friday, June 13 at the Washington-Hilton Hotel.

This year's winners are Edward J. Bloch, deputy general manager, Atomic Energy Commission, "not only a top engineer but a superb administrator as well"; John Carlock, fiscal assistant secretary of Treasury, "demonstrated dramatic evidence of his ability to elicit top performance from his staff"; Millard Cass, deputy undersecretary of Labor, "a thoroughgoing devotion to excellent performance in a wide variety of assignments"; Dr. Kurt Debus, director John F. Kennedy Space Center, Fla., "his leadership was pivotal in both the design and construction of the famed Apollo launch complex."

Also, Marshall Green, assistant secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, "has unfailingly demonstrated the qualities of courage, integrity and talent which are so vital to the public service"; Raymond Ioanes, administrator,

Department's foreign agricultural service, "a distinguished product of the career civil service," starting out as a GS-3 trainee; Irving J. Lewis, deputy administrator, health service and mental health administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare,

"a brilliance of intellect and superior managerial talents."

Also, Joseph J. Liebling, director for security policy, Defense Department, "justly famed for his skill in the controversial field of security . . . associates, both in and out of government, speak highly of his sturdy fair-

ness and honesty"; George S.

Moore, associate administrator for operations, Federal Aviation Administration, "an extraordinary record in the development of up to date methods of evaluation of aircraft airworthiness"; and Col. Lawrence K. White, executive director-comptroller, Central Intelligence Agency, "led in the development of the worldwide peacetime intelligence agency."



JOSEPH J. LIEBLING



EDWARD J. BLOCH



LAWRENCE WHITE



MILLARD CASS



KURT H. DEBUS

1969 NCSL Award Recipients Listed

WASHINGTON—The National Civil Service League has picked the 10 winners of its 1969 awards for outstanding public service. This is the 15th year for the awards program.

The NCSL awards will be presented June 13 at a banquet and dance to be held in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The winners come from a variety of career fields. Their achievements range from health services work to improvement in aviation safety. They have participated in projects as earthly as the retirement of silver certificates, and as spatial as sending astronauts to the moon.

The recipients include an ambassador, a scientist, a security specialist and a master of financial management.

While the reasons for the selections are varied, there are several common characteristics among the winners. All have lengthy civil service careers, with the average running about 25 years. Most began at low-level jobs and worked their way up.

The winners are natural leaders. They demonstrated this trait in their school years and continued it through their careers.

Clearly evident has been an ability to deal with people at all levels in the political and economic spectrum. The winners are versatile and have moved freely between staff and field positions.

Here, in alphabetical order, are the 1969 winners, together with a summary of the reasons why they received the award:

EDWARD J. BLOCH has had a 26-year career in the nation's atomic energy program. Since joining the Manhattan Project—a wartime ancestor of the Atomic Energy Commission, he has held positions of progressively greater

responsibility during an era when AEC grew increasingly complex.

His public service spans a period of 37 years. He began as a surveyman in the Corps of Engineers in St. Louis.

In 1951 he became director of the new Division of Construction and Supply, where he presided over the design, engineering and construction phases of AEC's rapid expansion.

The cost of AEC facilities constructed during the 1950s was about \$4 billion. The construction activities Bloch supervised were so vast at their peak in 1954 that they totaled \$120 million per month, or about 5 per cent of the estimated monthly construction expenditure of the entire nation.

In his present role as deputy general manager, which he has held since 1964, he serves as executive vice president for the agency. He backs up the general manager in the day-to-day operation of the headquarters and 10 field offices.

AEC operates on an annual budget of \$2.5 billion. Its physical plant is valued at more than \$9 billion. Program employment—including AEC and its prime contractors—totals some 130,000.

Bloch is held in such great esteem by his colleagues that in 1966 he was awarded the AEC Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor his agency can bestow on an employee.

JOHN K. CARLOCK, fiscal assistant secretary of the Treasury, has consistently demonstrated the finest qualities hoped for in government career service. He has served the nation for more than 29 years.

From 1941 until 1962 he rendered outstanding service as an attorney for the Treasury. He rose to assistant general counsel for the department in 1950 and held this position until 1962. The

Federal Bar Association named him the outstanding career lawyer in the federal government in 1962.

That same year he was named to his present job, which took him out of the field of law into a major managerial role in domestic and international financial matters.

Under his leadership the three bureaus of the fiscal service of the department were able to reduce manpower needs by 20 per cent, despite a 50 per cent increase in workload.

A noteworthy program carried out under his supervision was the retirement of silver certificates. This required extensive planning, policy decisions, and the development of enabling legislation to make possible a smooth transition.

Carlock is described "as a man of towering intellect and common sense, respected by the men he serves and the people who work under him."

In 1964 he received the Treasury Department's exceptional Service Award for his "outstanding contributions to effective and efficient management of the manifold fiscal operations of the department."

MILLARD CASS began his government career in 1941 as an attorney for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In 1941 he moved to the National Labor Relations Board and in 1945 became the legal assistant to the General Counsel.

His rise after that was rapid. In 1946 he was assistant to the assistant secretary of labor. By 1950 he was a special assistant to the secretary of labor. In 1955 Cass became the deputy undersecretary, the post he now holds.

His public service has won him recognition from many sources. In 1955 he received the Arthur S. Flemming Award

for outstanding federal service. In 1960 he won the Department of Labor's Distinguished Service Award, and in 1966 the Rockefeller Public Service Award.

Cass has represented the secretary of labor in serving on many committees. These range from the Advisory Committee on Studies of Natural Disasters to the Alaskan Centennial Inter-Agency Committee.

He periodically serves as visiting lecturer at the University of Virginia Law School, and he also is a contributor to numerous legal, government, labor and management publications.

DR. KURT H. DEBUS had a major part in the development of the nation's spaceport at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. He was one of the 120 German scientists who chose to come to America from the Peenemuende, Germany, rocket operations center.

He began his U.S. government career in 1945 as a member of the Army's Ballistic Missile Development Team at Fort Bliss, Texas.

In 1950 the Army moved him to Redstone Arsenal in Alabama when Huntsville became the focal point for the Army's ballistic missile program.

In his present post Debus heads a government-industry working community of some 25,000 scientific, engineering and management personnel.

He has been personally responsible for many of the advances in launch technology. Under his guidance have been more than 150 successful launches. These included the first satellite in the free world, the first manned launch, and the first manned orbit of the moon.

Numerous honors have recognized his unique accomplish-

ments. He holds the Army's highest civilian decoration, the Exceptional Service Medal, and NASA's distinguished service medal.

MARSHALL GREEN has a career of more than 20 years as a foreign service officer.

In a series of difficult assignments he has proved him a most able diplomat. He has eliminated nettlesome problems with solutions favorable to the United States.

In 1965 he was appointed ambassador to Indonesia, at a time when our relations with that country were at an all-time low.

Despite harassment by the Indonesian government and some political groups, he was able to restore good relations.

Profound changes came to South Korea in 1961. Green, as deputy chief of our mission in Seoul, was influential in preserving the stability of our cooperative arrangement with that country.

Green served as U.S. Consul General in Hong Kong and became an expert on Communist China. His knowledge of Far Eastern affairs has caused him to be detailed to Paris for the Vietnam talks, while continuing as ambassador to Indonesia.

In all of his tasks he has used his insights into human behavior to help him solve complex foreign policy problems and his sense of humor has helped him extricate himself from many difficult situations.

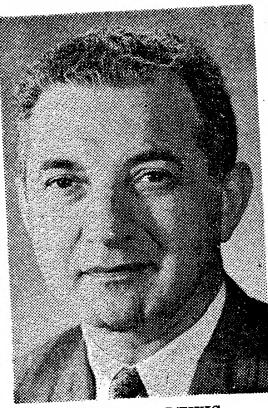
RAYMOND A. IOANES joined the Agriculture Department as a GS-3 trainee in 1940, just after finishing college. By 1943 he was supervisor of federal food relief operations in Washington State.

In the World War II period he held important posts in the field of food supply management with

(Continued on Next Page)



JOHN K. CARLOCK



IRVING J. LEWIS



RAYMOND A. IOANES



MARSHALL GREEN



GEORGE S. MOORE

Civil Service League Lists Award Recipients for 1969

(Continued from Preceding Page)

both the department and the military government in Germany. Ioanes served as chief of food rationing in Germany.

He was named deputy administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1957 and administrator in 1962.

He directs far-flung complex operations that affect the well-being of millions in the U.S. and foreign countries. By his efforts to expand our agricultural exports, Ioanes has increased earnings for farmers, produced more jobs and improved the U.S. balance of payments. He also has reduced the threat of starvation for millions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

He has kept close watch on economic growth in countries receiving U.S. food aid. Through his efforts the countries are becoming self-sufficient, changing from aid recipients into commercial customers.

IRVING J. LEWIS was named deputy administrator of Health Services and Mental Health Administration in HEW in May, 1968.

He began his career as a personnel specialist in the Office of Price Administration in 1942.

From there he went to the Bureau of the Budget where he sharpened his understanding of key domestic and international issues. Among other duties, he participated in staff work for the Hoover Commission.

His work in the field of transportation helped bring about a new Washington airport and materially revised highway legislation.

In 1957 Lewis helped to develop legislation and secure funds for U.S. participation in the Brussels World Fair.

In 1965, with domestic social programs growing at a rapid rate, he was given a key role in the staff of the Bureau of the Budget concerned with this field.

He organized the health and welfare division to create the first focus in the executive branch on the overview of all major health functions. As chief of this division, then as deputy assistant director of the bureau, Lewis was influential

in the reorganization of HEW health functions.

In his present job he has increased the effectiveness of the health service system to the point where it is most needed, service to the recipient.

JOSEPH J. LIEBLING is director of security policy for the Department of Defense. As the senior department official in the security field, he is the defense secretary's principal adviser on military and civilian personnel security programs and frequently deals with cabinet and sub-cabinet officials in the development of security policies.

He began his career in 1941 as an assistant messenger. He currently is a GS-18.

In 1943 he became the first civilian charged with the security evaluation of military information intended for public release.

In 1946 he introduced a program for the security classification of military technical developments—a program which continues in use today.

In 1948 he directed the downgrading and declassification of much vital scientific data. This aided business, science and industry.

~~Liebling conducted a study~~ in which he recommended a more liberal policy for the exchange of information with the NATO nations. This led to a revision of the National Disclosure Act in 1957.

In the often controversial field of security, he has functioned as an effective balance in maintaining the government's national security interests while at the same time protecting the rights of the individual.

GEORGE S. MOORE has seen aviation activity grow at a remarkable rate in this nation during the past three decades. He has kept pace with that growth and made a major contribution to it.

As associate administrator for operations of the Federal Aviation Administration, he oversees the four operating services of the FAA.

Nearly 80 per cent of the agency's 45,000 employees are listed on the rolls of these four services.

The safety of the nation's air travelers rests to a great extent

on the skill and expertise with which he does his job.

His outstanding career in the federal government began in 1927 as an aviation cadet in the Navy. He served as a Naval aviator for four years during World War II.

In 1945 he joined the Civil Aeronautics Administration, predecessor to the FAA. He rose through the ranks to his present position.

Moore recognized the legal complexities of his enforcement responsibilities. He enrolled in night school and earned a law degree, while at the same time maintaining high standards of accomplishment in his daily work.

He provides leadership and inspiration to safety experts and research people throughout government and industry. The result is improved aviation safety.

LAWRENCE K. WHITE saw service as a young officer in World War II. Col. White served in combat in the South and Southwest Pacific until he was seriously wounded in 1945 while leading troops in the Philippines. He was retired in 1947 after two years of hospitalization.

~~His retirement coincided with~~ the development of the post-war intelligence system and he began his second career with the Central Intelligence Agency. His first assignment was the development of a comprehensive program to monitor foreign radio broadcasts.

He did much of the preliminary work in organizing the first central intelligence organization in the history of the United States.

In 1965 he was named executive director-comptroller of the agency, the post he holds today. In this position he is the third in this agency chain of command.

CIA director Richard Helms says of White: ". . . in 40 years of public service he has developed to an unusual degree the abilities and understanding which enable him to contribute immeasurably to the achievement of this agency's objective and thereby to the security of the nation."

Here is a man who has given not one, but two careers to his country, and done an outstanding job in both of them.

28/4/68

Career Service Awards

Each year the National Civil Service League—an admirable organization that was founded in 1881 to fight the spoils system of political appointments to public office—makes “Career Service Awards” of \$1000 to ten outstanding Federal servants. Those honored for 1968 are: Brent Ashabranner, the Peace Corps; Lewis M. Branscomb, the National Bureau of Standards; Edward P. Cliff, the Forest Service; Samuel M. Cohn, the Bureau of the Budget; J. William Doolittle, Department of the Air Force; James F. Kelly, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Alexander D. Langmuir, U.S. Public Health Service; Ellsworth H. Morse Jr., General Accounting Office; Milton Shaw, Atomic Energy Commission; and Arbon W. Stratton, Veterans Administration.

Without competent civil servants below the top echelon of every department—men and women who are seldom exposed to public attention—the Federal Government could not function. So we join the League in paying homage to the ten whose careers are dedicated to excellence in the Federal service.

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* * * * *
LEAGUE'S \$100,000 GRANT—
The nonpartisan National Civil
Service League has received a
\$100,000 grant from the Ford
Foundation to enhance the pres-
tige and quality of civil-service
employees in at the federal, state
and local levels.

* * * * *

New York Times

23 April 68

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CAREER SERVICE AWARDS

1966

National Civil Service League
Advance List - Not for Publication

Oscar Bakke
Eastern Regional Director, Federal Aviation Agency

Franklin S. Brown
Chief, Bureau of Power, Federal Power Commission

William O. Hall
Assistant Administrator, Agency for International Development

Dwight A. Ink
Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Housing and
Urban Development (selected when Assistant General Manager, U. S.
Atomic Energy Commission)

Paul H. Riley
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Materiel Requirements),
Department of Defense

Joseph J. Sisco
Assistant Secretary, International Organization Affairs, Department
of State

Charlotte Moore Sitterly
Physicist, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Bernard Strassburg
Chief, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission

Mary E. Switzer
Commissioner, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration,
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Ellis H. Veatch
Chief, Military Division, Bureau of the Budget

2 Women Among 1966 Service Honorees

The National Civil Service League, chided by President Johnson last year for honoring only male Federal career employees, has chosen two women to receive its 1966 Career Service Awards.

Mary E. Switzer, commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and Charlotte Moore Sitterly, a physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, are among ten Government workers to be honored April 29 at the League's 12th annual awards banquet in the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Although the League has honored at least five women in the past, the ten 1965 winners who gathered in the White House Rose Garden last May to meet Mr. Johnson were all men.

"Where are the women?" the President asked. "I just can't believe that the odds are 10 to 1 in favor of men when it comes to making an award based on merit."

Bernard L. Gladieux, chairman of the League's board, stepped up and told Mr. Johnson that if he wanted women to win career service awards he should speak to his own Cabinet and "tell them to nominate women."

Cabinet members and agency heads apparently got the hint, because this year seven women were nominated for the awards that the nonpartisan citizens' organization gives for "significant contributions to excellence in Government."

The winners, who represent 243 years of public service, are:

Miss Switzer, of 422 Underhill pl., Alexandria, the top career vocational re-



Sisco



Dr. Sitterly



Strassburg



Miss Switzer



Veatch



Bakke



Brown



Hall



Ink



Riley

... Federal career employees who will receive National Civil Service League awards here on April 29

habilitation executive, who has worked in Government for more than 40 years.

Dr. Sitterly, of 3711 Brandywine st. nw., an atomic and molecular physicist who is among the world's foremost authorities on solar composition.

Oscar Bakke, of Huntington, N.Y., eastern regional director of the Federal Aviation Agency, who coordinates and unifies management improvement of municipal, industrial, and governmental agencies in solving aviation transportation problems.

Bernard Strassburg, of 908 Saxony rd., Silver Spring, chief of the Commercial Carrier Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission, who is a staff member of the Commission's Office of Consumer Protection and who has created a task force to

resolve policy problems in the developing computer-to-computer information revolution.

William O. Hall, of 2026 Allen st. nw., assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development, under whose management the Agency has been able to reduce personnel by 15 per cent while increasing efficiency.

Dwight A. Ink, of 11708 Farmland dr., Rockville, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who directed White House task forces in the Alaskan earthquake in 1964 and on education in 1965.

P. Stewart Brown, 1400 Highwood dr., McLean, chief of the Bureau of Power, Materials, and Water Resources staff, Army Corps of Engineers, who has directed the Corps' water management program.

international engineering fame for his work on large dams.

Paul H. Riley, of 3001 Lake blvd., Annandale, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, who helped establish and expand the Defense Supply Agency and is producing economies in logistical management of the Department of Defense's cost reduction program.

Joseph J. Sisco, of 5344 Falmouth rd., nw., Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, who has been intimately involved for 15 years with development of the country's United Nations policies.

Ellis H. Veatch, of 1580 Mount Eagle pl., Alexandria, chief of the Military Division of the Budget Bureau, who is an expert in the procurement and budgeting of foreign military assistance, defense and space programs.

THE WASHINGTON POST

30 March 1966



Miss Mary E. Switzer



Paul H. Riley



William O. Hall



Bernard Strassburg



Oscar E. Saks



Dwight A. Ink



Franklin S. Brown



Joseph J. Sisco



Ellis H. Veatch



Dr. Charlotte Moore Sitterly

TWO WOMEN HONORED

10 U.S. Employees Win Career Award

Ten federal career employees who have made "significant contributions to excellence in government" have been named by the National Civil Service League to receive its 1966 Career Service Awards.

The awards will be presented at the league's 12th annual

chief of the Federal Power Commission's Bureau of Power. A 34-year veteran of government service, Brown, 56, directed last year's Northeast power failure investigation and the National Power Survey of 1964.

William O. Hall of 2026 Allen Place NW, assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development. Hall, 51, has had 25 years government service. He has helped revitalize personnel operations and reduce the agency workforce by 15 percent while increasing efficiency.

Dwight A. Ink of 11708 Farm-
land Drive, Rockville, Md., assistant secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Ink, 43, a 24-year veteran of government service, was past assistant general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Paul H. Riley of 3901 Lake Blvd., Annandale, Va., deputy

assistant secretary of defense in the Defense Department. A 19-year government service veteran, Riley, 47, has provided effective economic and logistic management in the department's cost reduction program.

Joseph J. Sisco of 5344 Falmouth Road NW, assistant secretary for international organization affairs in the State Department. Sisco, 46, has been involved with development of and executive responsibility for the country's United Nations policies. He has been in government service 15 years.

Dr. Charlotte Moore Sitterly of 3711 Bandywine St. NW, a National Bureau of Standards physicist. Dr. Sitterly, 67, a 20-year veteran of government service is one of the world's foremost authorities on solar composition in her post as an atomic and molecular physicist.

Bernard Strassburg of 9708 Saxony Road, Silver Spring,

Md., chief of the Federal Communications Commission's Common Carrier Bureau. Strassburg, 48, a 23-year veteran of government service, has full staff responsibility for regulating all foreign and interstate communications.

Miss Mary E. Switzer of 422 Underhill Place, Alexandria, Va., commissioner of the Health, Education and Welfare Department's Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. Miss Switzer, 66, is the top career vocational rehabilitation executive. She has been in government service 44 years.

Ellis H. Veatch of 1580 Mount Eagle Place, Alexandria, chief of the Budget Bureau's Military Division. Veatch, 54, a 31-year veteran of government service is an adviser to the President and director on budgeting and managing defense, and nuclear and space programs.

2. The pay increase would be 2.9 percent. 3. Optional retirement benefits for federal postal workers 30 years or more after July 1. 4. An across-the-board 2.9 percent pay raise for federal employees in grades 16 through 18 would be 2 percent. 5. An across-the-board 2.9 percent pay raise for federal employees in grades 16 through 18 would be 2 percent.

6. The bill would increase the minimum wage by 2.9 percent. 7. An across-the-board 2.9 percent pay raise for federal employees in grades 16 through 18 would be 2 percent.

8. The full House will meet Thursday to approve the measure. 9. The House will meet Thursday to approve the measure. 10. The House will meet Thursday to approve the measure. 11. An across-the-board 2.9 percent pay raise for federal employees in grades 16 through 18 would be 2 percent.

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**RICHARD M.
HELMS**

*Deputy Director
Central Intelligence
Agency*



*By William F. Raborn, Jr.,
Director of Central Intelligence*

THE MEMBERS OF THE United States Central Intelligence Agency are exceedingly proud to have Richard Helms, a career officer who has grown up with CIA, receive the 1965 National Civil Service League's Career Service Award. This great honor bestowed by the League, which is doing so much to improve the excellence of public service, has been shared by four other CIA officers in the past five years—a record which is very inspiring to our employees

petent, stimulating associates; and they will find fair treatment without favoritism or prejudice, good pay equitably assigned, enlightened employee-management relations, and modern-day financial benefits.

Under the Federal merit system all citizens may compete on equal terms for Government employment. Absolutely no discrimination on the basis of politics, race, sex, religion, national origin, or physical handicap is tolerated in the Federal civil service. The merit principle controls not only open competition and selection for appointment, but opportunities for training, career development, and promotion.

But the strongest attraction of Government service is not these fundamentals of a good personnel system, important as they are. It is the sig-

whose accomplishments cannot often be heralded no matter how noteworthy they may be.

Mr. Helms is widely known and respected as the senior United States foreign intelligence operations officer. His twenty-three years on the "frontiers of foreign affairs" exemplify an exciting and personally rewarding career. Mr. Helms' service will certainly be counted as truly dedicated in the long sweep of public service history. His record in Government serves to challenge capable young men and women, aspiring to be in the mainstream of our nation's foreign affairs, to consider seriously the important service that can be rendered their country in an intelligence career.

Born in 1913, Mr. Helms early in life was exposed to the international scene. He received his second-

(Continued on Page 22)

nificance of the work itself, and above all, the sense of personal worth and personal satisfaction that comes from contributing directly to the strength of our Government and the welfare of all Americans. This factor is regarded by most successful career men and women as one of the greatest rewards of Federal service—a form of compensation that they feel they could not attain in any other field.

Vice President Humphrey recently said: "There isn't any such thing as good government and effective government without dedicated public servants; and if there ever was a group of unheralded heroes in the cause of freedom, that group is the public servants who give unselfishly, whole-heartedly, of their time, talent, and energy to the public good."



GEORGE
JASZI

Director, Office of
Business Economics

Department of
Commerce

*By John T. Connor,
Secretary of Commerce*

Regretfully, the public image of the civil servant pictures a drab, anonymous creature burdened by drudgery and deadening routine, his imagination and ambitions stifled by rigid regulations. Here certainly, is the personification of the organization man at his very worst.

If there are such people in the public service—and there are a few—they are not the ones who are involved in the conquest of space, the all-out attack on poverty, the rebuilding of American cities. Nor are they the ones, to name but a few areas in my own Department, who are engaged in building the world's greatest system of roads, which is saving thousands of lives every year, (while opening new arteries of commerce to quicken the growth of the Nation's prosperity), who are urgently attempting to control or at least perfect the prediction of weather, in order that lethal storms will become a thing of the past, who are probing the mysteries of the world's oceans, experimenting with the fascinating properties of the laser, or refining the tools of economic analysis so that private and public policies can be more accurately set to prevent recessions and depressions.

George Jaszi, one of the ten persons honored this year with a prized Career Service Award by the National Civil Service League, is an outstanding example of a dedicated public servant

with a deep commitment to furthering the best interests of his Nation and its people. George, who is Director of the Commerce Department's vital Office of Business Economics, is widely known as "Mr. GNP"—the father of the Gross National Product, that indispensable detailed accounting of the national income. In the words of Gardner Ackley, one of those who considerably upped the superlative count of George's nomination for his Career Service Award, "Gross National Product has become a household expression, and—more than anyone else—George deserves credit for that development."

George was there when the first figuring began on how to present a comprehensive accounting of the Nation's economy. That was in 1942, his first year with the Department, when the accounting was needed to detect the strengths and weaknesses of the economy for maximal defense mobilization. He has been with us ever since, and has played a key role in every major step in the advance of national economic accounting.

His latest achievement was launching and supervising the input-output study which won wide acclaim as an economic microscope for analyzing the interdependence of industry and final markets, or in other words, how the spending of one dollar here affects the spending of other dollars elsewhere. This is an essential instrument for calculating the impact of one segment of the economy on another, and that is essential for placing all the pieces of the economic puzzle in their proper place.

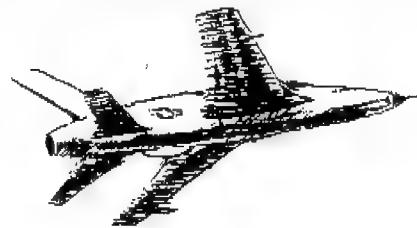
George has been a superb representative of the United States at International Conferences, has written a treasury of economic reports for
(Continued on Page 23)

(Continued from Page 16)

aviation where it has always been—out in front. To keep these technical, diversified responsibilities in proper perspective, and to operate at peak efficiency, requires effective management.

Effective management is the major key for carrying out FAA responsibilities. The major locksmith is Alan L. Dean, a most deserving recipient of one of the National Civil Service League's 1965 Career Service Awards.

Mr. Dean started his Government career 23 years ago as a civilian personnel employee (GS-5) in the former War Department. From that beginning he moved ahead at a remarkable pace in progressively responsible jobs in personnel, training, budget and management services. Prior to joining the FAA in January 1959, Mr. Dean was a senior management analyst in the Bureau of the Budget. He came to the FAA when it was formed nearly six and one-half years ago, first as Assistant Administrator for Management Service and later, Associate Administrator for Administration. This man of broad experience, boundless vigor, and faithful dedication to improvements and economies in the administration of Federal activities has become one of the nation's top experts in organization and management of Government operations. He is an effective manager, which might be the biggest understatement of the year when you look at the FAA—an organization of nearly 45,000 people operating with a current budget of \$750 million. Mr. Dean's modern management concepts and practices have contributed significantly to the \$65 million savings that have been achieved by the FAA in the past six fiscal years.



In addition, he is a valued advisor to the Administrator on the total range of FAA activities. Recently, he was designated by President Johnson to serve on a Presidential Task Force on Cost Reduction. I consider this a significant recognition of Mr. Dean's worth. His career is typical of the alert, enterprising young people who aspire to Government careers.

I believe, through effective management, the FAA is a lean, clean, keen organization such as I visualized when I first became Administrator in March 1961. Leanness means just the resources necessary—no more, no less—to be able to achieve what people expect of us. Cleanliness means objectivity and integrity—honest, selfless, dedicated service. Keenness is high morale, initiative, enthusiasm, vigor, and humor resulting from high productivity and a sense of achievement.

Career opportunities in the FAA are as varied and widely scattered as its functions, yet each is dependent, one upon the other. The FAA electronics maintenance technician at a remote Alaskan air navigation facility contributes to the safety of an aircraft whose certificate of airworthiness was issued by an FAA engineer in Georgia, whose pilot was checked out by an FAA flight inspector trained in Oklahoma, and whose flights are guided by a cadre of highly skilled FAA air traffic control specialists working from 21 Air Route Traffic Control Centers spotted throughout the United States.

President Lyndon B. Johnson offered his congratulations to the 1965 career award winners in the White House Rose Garden. League Chairman Bernard L. Gladieux (second from left) introduced the awardees to the President. Mr. Johnson's remarks follow:

There is one thing that I want you to know, and I want all of those in high authority in Government to know, and I want the country and the whole world to know, and that is if this administration has any bias in its promotion policies it is a bias in favor of the career service.

So those of you that have been selected as the 10 outstanding public servants, while you are welcomed here this morning, I think you are in very distinguished company when you are one of the winners of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards.

The high quality of ability and performance in the Government service was never needed more—and I can speak with the cool authority of even the last few days.

Responsibilities that have been placed upon the Government in these times affect the lives of all of our citizens, and affect the future of the entire world. There is too much at stake for us to consider for a moment that a position of responsibility is to be parceled out either as a plum of patronage or as a reward for partisanship.

That is true of the members of my Cabinet. I have named only three Cabinet members that are new. All three of those men are somewhat



career men in the public service. They have spent sometime in public service. They were not selected because of their party, if they have a party. They were selected because of their dedication, because of their ability, because of their character, and because I think that they are the best equipped men that I can find.

That is going to be true of every person I select. The only thing I find wrong with the judgments of the people who selected the winners of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards is that they apparently confined their judgment to stags. I just can't believe that the odds are 10 to nothing in favor of the men when it comes to making an award based on merit.

The New York Times of May 20 quoted League Board Chairman Ber-

RICHARD M. HELMS

Central Intelligence Agency

The members of the United States Central Intelligence Agency are exceedingly proud to have Richard Helms, a career officer who has grown up with CIA, receive the 1965 National Civil Service League's Career Service Award. This great honor bestowed by the League, which is doing so much to improve the excellence of public service, has been shared by four other CIA officers in the past five years -- a record which is very inspiring to our employees whose accomplishments cannot often be heralded no matter how noteworthy they may be.

Mr. Helms is widely known and respected as the senior United States foreign intelligence operations officer. His twenty-three years on the "frontiers of foreign affairs" exemplify an exciting and personally rewarding career. Mr. Helms' service will certainly be counted as truly dedicated in the long sweep of public service history. His record in Government serves to challenge capable young men and women, aspiring to be in the mainstream of our nation's foreign affairs, to consider seriously the important service that can be rendered their country in an intelligence career.

Born in 1913, Mr. Helms early in life was exposed to the international scene. He received his secondary schooling in Switzerland and Germany, as well as in the United States. Following graduation from Williams College in 1935, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he served as United Press correspondent in Berlin. He later became national advertising manager of the Indianapolis Times Publishing Company. While with the UP in Europe, Mr. Helms interviewed Adolph Hitler. The account of his interview appeared as a newspaper feature article entitled "Hitler and Mars Incorporated."

STATINTL Mr. Helms began his career in intelligence during World War II as a naval officer with the Office of Strategic Services. At the end of the war, he served as a civilian in the successor organizations to OSS and was assigned

until 1962 when he was appointed by John A. McCone, then Director of Central Intelligence, as Deputy Director for Plans. On 14 April 1965 President Johnson appointed Mr. Helms as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

As Deputy Director for Plans, Mr. Helms managed with great success the intelligence programs which provide significant intelligence information as a basis for United States foreign policy decisions. With the objective of safeguarding the security of our country and seeking world peace, CIA has the responsibility of maintaining a constant world-wide watch. Directing these "eyes and ears" of CIA has been Richard Helms' daily concern. In 1961 he received the approbation of a Congressional committee for his superbly documented testimony on the activities of the Soviet intelligence service (K.G.B.) in formulating and distributing what purported to be certain official papers of the United States, Britain, and other countries of the Free World. These forged documents were intended, of course, to discredit the United States in the unsuspecting eyes of the world. Mr. Helms' testimony, published by resolution of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary under the title of "Communist Forgeries," was of such far-reaching value that it subsequently was published in five foreign languages and has served to alert and instruct others as to the techniques and fraudulent practices of the opposition.

Richard Helms is known in our intelligence community to be a "man of action" who has successfully served his country for more than two decades in a public service activity where the stakes are great -- and the penalties for omission and error, greater. As Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, he now has an even greater responsibility, involving the total United States intelligence organization -- which can be thought of as combining the scholarly environment of a major university with the managerial methods of a large business enterprise, all geared to the timely news gathering and fast pace of a metropolitan daily newspaper. Intelligence is a specialized and grave responsibility, of the utmost importance to the United States Government. We are fortunate to have Richard Helms, a "pro" in intelligence operations and a dynamic administrator, as the Deputy Director of our Agency.

One of my personal objectives, which is shared by Mr. Helms and all of our senior officers, is to continually attract to this Agency young men and women of character, intellect, and high patriotism who earnestly are seeking the challenging career intelligence can offer them. We need, and seek to recruit, the best young minds available to us in the execution of our important mission. Information concerning clerical and professional work in CIA may be obtained by writing to the Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Personnel, Washington, D. C. 20505.

STATINTL

William F. Raborn, Jr.
Vice Admiral, USN (Ret.)
Director of Central Intelligence

The Art of Accepting

THE NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE recently presented its career service awards for 1965. High officials of government agencies turned out to introduce the recipients from their offices. The presence of these dignitaries added to the glamor of the occasion, but the ten recipients stole the show.

There were ten men, each outstanding in his field — and most of them unheralded outside it: The manner in which they reacted to receipt of the awards is worthy of note. Also worth repeating is the reason for which they were cited. As we said in an earlier editorial, it is difficult to see how the board assigned the job of screening the nominees was able to isolate ten winners from the many top-notch contenders.

The winners received the awards in alphabetical order. The reasons for which they were cited, and their reactions will be reviewed in the same fashion.

ALAN L. DEAN, associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, honored for his design of an advanced system of management and control in the agency. When he was introduced and lauded by FAA administrator Najeeb Halaby, he said simply "Just being a civil servant of the people of the United States is the highest honor."

RICHARD M. HELMS, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, introduced by Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, director of the agency. Helms is vitally involved in the CIA program in operations critically important to the security of the United States. His one regret was that the secret nature of the CIA operation made it impossible for his associates to receive public recognition and acclaim.

GEORGE JASZI, director, Office of Business Economics in the Department of Commerce. A pioneer in economic accounting. Introduced by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., undersecretary of Commerce. He credited collective effort of his colleagues for the award.

JONER E. NEWELL, associate administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, introduced by Hon. James E. Webb, administrator. Expressed his gratitude for the confidence imposed in him by the agency and the public.

LEONARD NIEDERLEHNER, deputy general counsel of the Department of Defense. Works with 4,000 attorneys, the "largest law firm in the world." He gave special recognition to the help and inspiration provided by his wife.

CARL H. SCHWARTZ, JR., Bureau of the Budget. Introduced by Hon. Kermit Gordon, director. Gordon said Schwartz typifies the devotion, diligence and integrity of devoted public servants. Schwartz would only add that his wife would rather he didn't mention that he had been in government for more than 30 years.

ROBERT C. STRONG, ambassador to Iraq. Introduced by W. J. Crockett, deputy undersecretary of State. He said he was grateful for the support of his wife in his long, hazardous and sometimes difficult career.

WALTER E. WASHINGTON, executive director, National Capitol Housing Authority. Introduced by Hon. John B. Duncan, commissioner of the District of Columbia. Washington said if his receipt of the award would motivate just one boy to rise from the slums to a career in government, we would all be richer.

ARTEMUS E. WEATHERBEE, Treasury Department. At 46, he is the youngest assistant secretary for administration in the executive branch. Introduced by Hon. Henry H. Fowler, secretary of the treasury. Weatherbee said he was embarrassed to receive the award when so many in the department might be there instead.

C. TYLER WOOD, Mission director, Agency for International Development. Responsible for the AID program in India. Introduced by David E. Bell, administrator. Wood thanked his co-workers for helping him earn the award.

Each recipient was allowed only one sentence to say in receiving the award. They did admirably. What would you have said? Next year, it could be you!

1965

THE WASHINGTON POST

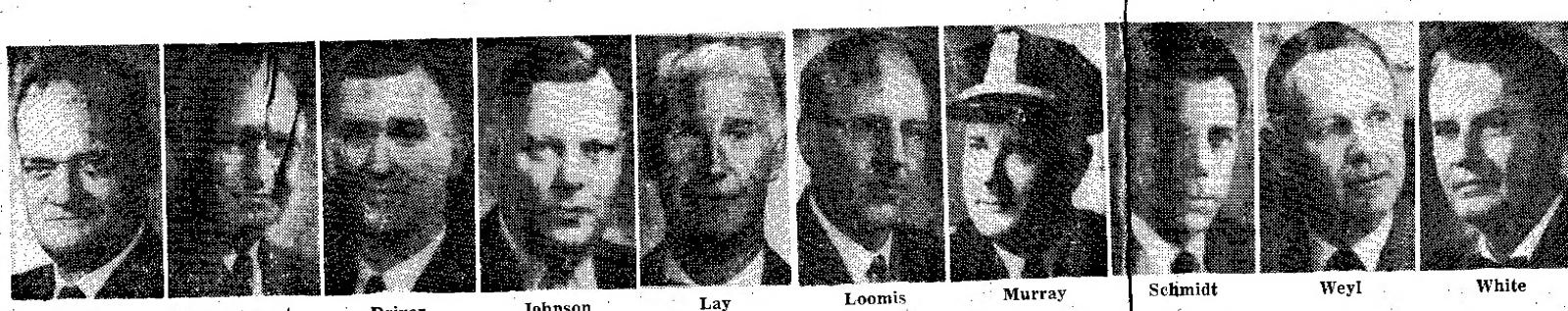
22 April 1965



Ten Win Career Service Awards

The National Civil Service League yesterday announced plans to present Career Service Awards to 10 outstanding Federal Government employees. The presentations will be made at a recognition banquet on May 19. Winners for 1965 are: Leonard Niederlechner, Defense Department deputy general counsel; Richard M. Helms, recently appointed deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency; George Jaszi, director of office of business economics, Department of Commerce; Homer E. Newell, associate administrator of the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Alan L. Dean, associate administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency; Artemus E. Weatherbee, assistant secretary, Treasury Department; Walter E. Washington, executive director of the National Capital Housing Authority; Robert C. Strong, Ambassador to Iraq; C. Tyler Wood, mission director, Agency for International Development and Carl H. Schwartz Jr., chief of the resources and civil works division, Bureau of the Budget.



... winners of National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards

Friday, March 20, 1964

B9

Metropolitan Police Chief Robert V. Murray is one of 10 Federal civil servants chosen by the National Civil Service League as winners of its Career Service Award.

Murray, who joined the force as a private in 1930 and worked his way through the ranks, was cited for nearly 100 administrative and training innovations, including efforts in police-citizen relations, work with youth groups and improvement of trial board procedures.

He was recommended by Commissioner Walter N. Tobin.

Murray is the third District official to win the award in its ten-year history. David V. Auld, director of the Department of Sanitary Engineering, was a 1962 winner. Schuyler Lowe, director of the Department of General Administration, won in 1957.

Included in Murray's recommendations were his institution of a code of ethics for District policemen, his studies of procedures of other police departments, improve-

Nominations are solicited each year from Cabinet officers, heads of Federal agencies and the D.C. Commissioners.

The League, a nonpartisan, nonprofit citizens' organization, was founded in 1881.

Other winners of the 1964

awards, to be presented April 14 at a banquet at the Sheraton Park Hotel, are:

John O. Crow, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; Smith J. DeFrance, director of NASA's Ames Research Center in California; William J. Driver,

deputy administrator of the Commission; G. Lewis Schmidt, assistant director of the U.S. Information Agency; Alexis Johnson, deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; James S. Lay Jr., executive secretary of CIA's U.S. Intelligence Board; Philip Weyl, deputy chief of the Office of Naval Research, and B. Frank White, Dallas Regional Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

A. Loois, general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission; G. Lewis Schmidt, assistant director of the U.S. Information Agency; F. Joachim Weyl, deputy chief of the Office of Naval Research, and B. Frank White, Dallas Regional Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service.

Chief Murray Wins Civil Service League Award

1964

Approved For Release 2002/01/08 : CIA-RDP84-00313R000200220004-2
1964 Career Service Award Nominee

LAY, JAMES SELDIN, JR., Executive Secretary, United States Intelligence Board
Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C.

Residence:

STATOTHR

Date and Place of Birth:

STATOTHR

Marital Status:

Married. Three children, 23, 21, & 13

Length of Service:

22 years

Education and Degrees:

1929-33 Virginia Military Institute,
Lexington, Va. -BS Electrical Engineering
1933-35 Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration-MBA Business Management.

Mr. Lay began his Government career as a military intelligence officer with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Combined Chiefs of Staff organizations. In those assignments he acquired a thorough knowledge of the constituent elements of the total intelligence process, including the gathering and analysis of information and data on foreign countries, the estimation of situations abroad, and the dissemination and presentation of coordinated intelligence to decision-making authorities at high levels in the United States Government. He also gained through this wartime experience a deep and lasting appreciation of the extraordinary value of foreign intelligence in this critical era of our national life.

After World War II, when the United States Government undertook specific steps to strengthen its foreign vigil and to improve the correlation of politico-military policy, Mr. Lay was called upon to apply his war-matured talents and ideas. He figured intimately in the staff planning and initial operation of the interim organizations in those areas, one of which became the National Security Council the other - the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Lay is highly respected as a person and as a "pro" in intelligence by members of the Intelligence Board (the chiefs of the several United States intelligence agencies) and by his associates at all levels in the intelligence community. He is a straightforward, dedicated career officer of high principle and integrity. His long-time membership on a local city school board exemplifies his interest in civic activities and reflects the confidence and good will which citizens in that community have for him.

It is the consensus of senior key officials in the Central Intelligence Agency that Mr. Lay's career exemplifies in an outstanding manner competence, integrity, and dedication to the public service. We feel that his leadership in the field of foreign intelligence for a period of 22 years and his contributions to the security of our country are worthy of national recognition.

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1964

THE WASHINGTON POST

5 March 1963



... Career Civil Service Award winners for 1963, as announced yesterday.

Civil Service League Names Ten As Outstanding U. S. Workers

Ten men, eight of whom work in the Washington area, were named by the National Civil Service League yesterday as the outstanding Federal Government career workers for 1963.

The League is a non-partisan organization of citizens devoted to improving the Federal career Civil Service. It was founded in 1881 to spearhead the drive against the spoils system.

The 1963 winners will be honored March 26 at a dinner at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. They are:

Graeme C. Bannerman, of 3506 T st. nw., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, in charge of supervising annual defense procurement amounting to \$25 billion, is recognized for "countless contributions" to the economy and efficiency of defense procurement.

Capt. Hewlett R. Bishop, of Freeport, N. Y., Atlantic Coast director for the Maritime Administration. He is credited with "many far-seeing measures for maritime speed and safety."

August C. Hahn, of 1368 4th st. sw., Deputy Assistant Postmaster General. A Beaumont, Tex., native who rose in the Post Office from part-time clerk, he is considered an expert in labor-management relations in the service and is credited with a number of department improvements.

Gregory K. Hartmann, of 10701 Keswick st., Garrett Park, Md., technical director of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory. He is a Rhodes Scholar, educated at California Institute of Technology and Oxford and Brown Universities. He has been responsible for several important surveys and advances in weapons technology.

Arthur C. Lundahl, of 4401 Chestnut st., Bethesda, assistant director for photographic intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency. He is considered the "most distinguished authority" in the Nation on photographic intelligence and was involved in analysis of the Cuban situation.

Nicholas J. Oganovic, of 2521 N. Quebec st., Arlington,

deputy executive director of Civil Service Commission. Formerly a school principal and administrator, he joined the Commission in 1943 and has been responsible for college recruitment.

Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter, of 513 23d pl. ne., chief public health adviser for the Agency for International Development. He has trained public health workers in several underdeveloped nations and, after the Partition Agreement, handled health measures during the evacuation of more than 600,000 Vietnamese.

James J. Rowley, of 3501 Rittenhouse st. nw., chief of the Secret Service. As chief of the Presidential Detail for 15 years, he was responsible for the safety of the families of four Presidents.

Frank A. Taylor, of 6606 32d st. nw., director of the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution. A government employee for more than 40 years, he helped modernize Smithsonian exhibits, initiated a research program for the Museum of History and Technology and helped plan this new museum.

William H. Weathersby, of Hattiesburg, Miss., U. S. Information Service officer, New Delhi. Unlike the other winners, he did not enter government service in his youth. He is recognized for his rapid advancement, beginning in 1941 in the overseas informa-

1963